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LIBRARY

BOROUGH OF ALDERSHOT



Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1967

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COMMITTEE CONCERNED WITH THE WORK OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1967

HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Worshipful the Mayor (Councillor R. M. Scott, J.P.)
(ex officio Member of the Committee)

CHAIRMAN

Alderman S. N. Christmas

ALDERMEN: Mrs. B. E. Balchin, Mrs. R. Coe

COUNCILLORS: P. E. Balloqui, P. R. Bishopp, P. R. Lillywhite,
J. E. Lodge, Mrs. V. L. Nevett, Brigadier R.J.Niven, M.C.

COUNTY COUNCIL MEMBERS: Mrs. J. E. Christmas J.P., C.C.

CO-OPTED MEMBERS (District Health Sub-Committee):

Councillor S. C. H. Gibbs C.C., Mr. M. J. Chitty J.P., C.C.,
Mrs. V. Hills (representing the Aldershot Voluntary Welfare Committee),
Mrs. S. Hopper (representing the St. Augustine's Child Welfare Centre),
Mrs. E. Cook (representing the Montgomery Lines Families Medical Centre),
Mrs. E. Nash (representing the St. John Ambulance Brigade),
Mrs. R. Bryan (representing the British Red Cross Society),
Mrs. D. Newland (representing the Manor Park Child Welfare Centre),
Mrs. B. Rundle (representing the Women's Voluntary Service),
and Dr. J. McNutt (General Practitioner).

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT AT 31st DECEMBER, 1967.

Medical Officer of Health:

Divisional School Medical Officer:

Physician Superintendent, Northfield Hospital:

J. CRAIG LINDSAY, T.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

Meat and Food Inspector:

Shops Act Inspector:

W. E. ROBERTS, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

W. H. M. EDWARDS, M.A.P.H.I.,

B. BERRY, M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Clerk:

A. C. AYLESBURY

Clerical Assistants:

Miss P. M. Jordan Mrs. J. C. Davies

Rodent Operator:

W. H. McGOWAN

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Aldershot, Hants.

Telephone No: ALDERSHOT 22441 Ex.21.

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE BOROUGH OF ALDERSHOT

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I wish to present this Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1967 for your consideration and acceptance. It is prepared along the lines suggested in the draft lay-out issued by the Ministry of Health, to whom it requires to be submitted.

I think it is true to say that the public health aspect of Local Government is undergoing a very radical review carried out by agencies over which the Borough Council has no control. The wind of change is blowing very hard indeed and I write this having in mind the Review of Local Government by a Royal Commission, a review of the administrative structure of National Health Service undertaken by the Ministry of Health and the various Reports from Government Committees such as the Maude Report, Seebom, etc. Then again we have in mind the concept of the Area Health Board, advocated by the British Medical Association, wherein would be concentrated all the Consultant Services of the Regional Hospital Boards on which it is intended to include the Medical Officer of Health who presumably will no longer be a Local Government Officer as at present. When all those ideas have spent themselves and the final set up is known let us hope that the Medical Officer of Health, whatever form the office may take, is sufficiently orientated towards the field of Local Government to be able to deal with the traditional 'headaches' of the past and which are still bound to occur. The type of emergency one has in mind is that of an old person requiring the services of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, or the threat of smallpox or typhoid on a Saturday night. The effect of the changes in office of the Medical Officer of Health will probably mean that his traditional role will swing from actual clinical contact with public health problems to that of Health Educator or Advisor practising methods of pure prevention. It would not, however, be out of place if, at this stage, one was to pose the question as to whether our present methods of Health Education are reaching the general public in such a form as to really affect behaviour and habits e.g. smoking and lung cancer.

Looking at the events of the past year from the point of view of my Annual Report, it is always my custom to select one or two features which require special comment in these introductory remarks. Infant Mortality is always a sad subject and one which I have mentioned on previous occasions. Sixteen babies died in the Borough during 1967 before reaching the age of one year from all causes. This number was made up as follows - 9 from congenital or prenatal causes and 7 from conditions acquired during life which included a number of sudden or unexpected deaths. It would seem that such cases occur more often than is realised and the answer is not easy to find. This type of case usually occurs during the winter months and we cannot disassociate them from some virulent upper respiratory infection which rapidly overcomes the body's resistance. In passing one cannot help commenting "Is the modern baby less resistant than those of a previous generation or is it that our methods of collecting information are more effective?" The immediate remedy, as opposed to the long term one, is the provision of prompt medical aid and the ready availability of suitably equipped ambulances and infant cots where these children can be admitted at the earliest possible moment. It is now accepted that the provision of oxygen and drugs is more effective than

antibiotics as the immediate problem. This procedure is carried out in conjunction with Northfield (I.D.) Hospital and it means that a certain number of unnecessary admissions to hospital take place, as a high proportion of these children rapidly recover. Nevertheless to admit unnecessarily to hospital is a small price to pay for catching the fulminating case that would have died.

In the hospital field no further developments from those set out in my report for last year can be reported except that the planning of the new Hospital at Frimley is the subject of much discussion and is proceeding satisfactorily. This Hospital will incorporate many new features and the one that will interest the Local Authority most is that of "early discharge". This will mean a close liaison between the Hospital and the Local Authority when the patient goes home so that the treatment and nursing can be continued along the same lines. The situation of the Hospital at the junction of three counties will make this a major task which would be difficult enough if only one Local Health Authority was involved not to mention three. The fact that the Hospital will also have to cope with three Ambulance Authorities - Surrey, Hampshire and Berkshire - will also require an intimate knowledge of the area and special staff to deal with it. This point would seem to me to be one more argument towards the formation of one Local Authority for the area such as a County Borough.

The plight of the old people continues and unfortunately as our standard of living increases their condition does not appear to be alleviated. It would seem a matter for regret that our mode of life to-day and our standard of living renders the presence of an old person in the house more trying than in the old days when a more rural existence was the general rule. Individual cases referred to the Health Department for help increased and owing to the vagaries of human behaviour, compulsory removal of an old person to hospital is on the increase. Development in the hospital field in the near future will increase the number of beds available for the geriatric cases but I feel that even when that point is reached the increasing demand will still make the problem of the old person at home, one of some magnitude. A definite plan for domiciliary supervision and care is clearly indicated and some form of register for old people could be instituted so that the limited resources can be apportioned out where they are most needed. It is good news that the Regional Hospital Board intend to appoint a Geriatric Consultant who will have full control of the geriatric hospital beds and have the time and ancillary services at his disposal to visit and maintain some sort of record of the old people in need in their homes. I very much hope that his appointment will be implemented in the near future as around him as the focal point, the resources both voluntary and official can be mobilised and put into action.

It is with particular feeling that I ask the Members of the Borough Council whom I have had the honour to serve for so many years, to accept this report and to thank them for the great kindness and consideration they have shown my staff and myself over the years. Any success we may have had has been due in no small measure to the support and encouragement given by the Members of the Council to us. We in return have always noted the high ideals and spirit of service which has been the guiding thought of the Health Committee.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. CRAIG LINDSAY,

Medical Officer of Health.

A N N U A L R E P O R T
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1967
V I T A L S T A T I S T I C S

Estimated population for mid-year 1967 (including non-civilian)	...	36,080			
Comparability Factor - Births	... ..	0.92		
Deaths	... ..	1.37		
LIVE BIRTHS					
	Male	Female	Total		
Legitimate	391	358	749		
Illegitimate	32	30	62		
Total	423	388	811		
Birth rate per 1,000 population (live births) (standardised)				20.7	
Birth rate per 1,000 population (live births) (crude) (National Rate per 1,000 population 17.2)				22.5	
STILL BIRTHS			Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	2	4	6		
Illegitimate	-	-	-		
Total	2	4	6		
Still birth rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) (National Rate per 1,000 total 14.8)			...	7.0	
			Male	Female	Total
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS			425	392	817
DEATHS			Male	Female	Total
Deaths from all causes			145	140	285
Death rate per 1,000 population (crude)			7.9
Death rate per 1,000 population (standardised)			10.8
National rate per 1,000 population			11.2
Deaths of Infants under one year of age			Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	10	3	13		
Illegitimate	2	1	3		
Total	12	4	16		

Death Rate of Infants under one year

All infants per 1,000 Live Births 20.0
(National Rate 18.3)

Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births 17.3

Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births 48.4

Deaths of Infants under four weeks								Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Total								8	2	10

Death Rate of Infants under four weeks per 1,000 Live Births 12.2
(National Rate 12.5)

Deaths of Infants under one week								Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Total								7	2	9

Death Rate of Infants under one week per 1,000 Live Births 11.1
(National Rate 10.8)

Still Births and Deaths under one week combined per 1,000
Live and Still Births 18.4
(National Rate 25.4)

Illegitimate Live Births percentage of total Live Births 7.6%

Maternal Deaths Nil

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births Nil

Number of domestic houses and flats at 31.3.68 8,055

Number of Commercial Premises 1,012

Number of licensed premises (excluding Off-Licences) 51

Other Premises 204

Total Rateable Value (31st March, 1968) £1,545,719

Acreage: Civil - 1,431. S. Camp - 2,745. Total - 4,176.

CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSE OF DEATH ACCORDING TO DISEASE

Cause of Death						Males	Females	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infection	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	7	2	9
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	16	4	20
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	-	5	5
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	-	2	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	14	19	33
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	17	25	42
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	32	21	53
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	1	5	6
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	9	19	28
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	6	6	12
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	5	7	12
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	7	3	10
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	2	-	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	-	1	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	12	12	24
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	2	-	2
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	7	1	8
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
						145	140	285

INCIDENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

	1964	1965	1966	1967
Measles	118	271	123	208
Whooping Cough	14	9	4	5
Scarlet Fever	5	4	5	2
Malaria (Camp)	-	1	1	1
Dysentery	2	10	6	7
Meningococcal infection	2	-	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	6	3	5
Pneumonia	-	-	2	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	1	-	-
Acute Encephalitis - Infective	-	-	-	-
- Post-infectious	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	-	-	-	-
- Non-paralytic	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	1	-
Food Poisoning	-	1	1	-
Erysipelas	2	2	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10	10	9	7
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	2	1	-	1

HOSPITAL SERVICES

CIVIL:

Aldershot Hospital:

General 30 beds
 Maternity 24 beds
 Children 12 beds

Outpatients Department includes Surgical (including plastic and oral surgery), Medical, Gynaecological, ante-natal, E.N.T., Pediatric, Ophthalmic, Dental, Special Treatment (V.D.), Psychiatric and Pathological facilities.

Northfield Hospital (admits military personnel):

Acute Medical Ward ... 14 beds (6 male, 8 female)
 Infectious Diseases ... 24 beds
 Chronic Sick Ward ... 16 beds (female)

Chest Clinic - covering adjoining areas of Hampshire and Surrey.

MILITARY (admits civilian personnel):

Cambridge Hospital ... 350 beds
 Louise Margaret Hospital. 52 beds

TUBERCULOSIS

The table immediately below gives details of the numbers of cases of tuberculosis notified to the Department during the year and the figures for the preceding four years for comparative purposes.

				Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
				Males	Females	Males	Females
1963	...	...	...	10	8	-	1
1964	...	...	...	9	1	1	1
1965	...	...	...	7	3	1	-
1966	...	...	...	8	1	-	-
1967	...	...	...	3	4	1	-

The number of cases notified is approximately the same as in previous years but once again one notification came from the military area of the Borough which makes liaison important between the Local Authority, the Cambridge Military Hospital and the Chest Clinic.

Details relating to the Chest Clinic which is located at Northfield Hospital, Aldershot, are shown under "Treatment Centres and Clinics" (page15).

During the year a Mobile Mass Radiography Unit of the S.W.Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board again made weekly visits to the Town on Mondays from 11 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. It is located in the Station Approach, Aldershot, where it is easily accessible to the general public. During the year 2,695 people visited the Unit.

The following table gives full details of the Unit in Aldershot during the year under review:-

	Number Examined			Significant Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Primary Lung Cancer	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Males	Females
Referred by General Practitioner	842	724	1,566	3	4	9	1
General Public (Includes arrangements made for personnel to visit from factories etc.)	544	585	1,129	3	1	-	-
			<hr/> 2,695 <hr/> <hr/>				

The table represents a decrease in the number of people dealt with under the heading "General Public" but it is satisfactory to report that the number of cases referred by General Practitioners remains more or less the same. This represents a more economical use of the Service in that preliminary selection is done rather than an unnecessary distribution of the limited facilities amongst the general public.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION PROCEDURES
DURING THE YEAR ENDING
31st DECEMBER, 1967

Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus Immunisation
and Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The following tables show the work carried out during the year.

COMPLETED PRIMARY COURSES

Type of Vaccine	1967	YEAR OF BIRTH				Others Under 16	TOTAL
		1966	1965	1964	1960/63		
TRIPLE ANTIGEN	279	223	20	13	17	2	654
DIPH/TETANUS	-	2	-	-	9	3	14
POLIO.(ORAL)	224	340	34	17	28	2	645

REINFORCING DOSES

Type of Vaccine	1967	YEAR OF BIRTH				Others Under 16	TOTAL
		1966	1965	1964	1960/63		
TRIPLE ANTIGEN	1	129	175	70	156	49	579
DIPH/TETANUS	-	1	3	1	213	15	233
POLIO.(ORAL)	-	9	26	9	350	82	476

The above tables show that once again a satisfactory level of immunisation and vaccination was maintained in the Borough. The regular monthly clinic was continued at the School Clinic, St. George's Road East, Aldershot, and eight clinics were also held at Infant Schools in the Borough mainly to give booster doses to children just entering school. Help given by the head teachers of the Schools concerned who have a busy programme was very much appreciated.

Reference to the table setting out the infectious diseases notified during the year shows that there was a low incidence of infectious diseases and once again no cases of Acute Poliomyelitis or Diphtheria occurred in the Borough.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

The following statistics set out the number of primary and re-vaccinations against smallpox carried out during the year.

	M O N T H S				Y E A R S			TOTAL
	0-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	1 yr.	2-4	5-15	
Primary Vaccinations	6	3	1	4	286	117	17	434
Re-Vaccinations	-	-	-	-	-	47	113	160

General Practitioners	239
A.C.M.O's	88
Army Doctors	<u>267</u>
TOTAL VACCINATIONS	<u>594</u>

The number of people vaccinated against smallpox is considerably lower than that of last year and is, in the main, due to the fall in numbers carried out by the Service Medical Officers. This fall is one which is no doubt due to the exigencies of the Service and requires no elaboration. The fall in the civilian vaccinations from 306 - 239 does, however, call for comment. Children are no longer vaccinated in the first year of life and this fall may be due to the fact that those due to be done are waiting until the appropriate age is reached. It may, however, also be due to a falling off in the awareness on the part of the general public, of the necessity for an up to date high vaccinal state. Those people intending to holiday abroad for instance should bear this in mind and not leave it to the last moment. It is worthwhile repeating that primary vaccination in infancy with revaccination later in life is a comparatively simple procedure with little discomfort. Primary vaccination in later life raises the risk of a severe reaction very considerably. As I have mentioned in my introduction to this Report the increasing number of smallpox scares can be anticipated with the increase of travel abroad and the increasing number of people coming from abroad to reside in this country. One of the few real emergencies which falls to the lot of the Medical Officer of Health is to deal with this type of problem. When such an emergency arises it is rather pathetic to see the alarm amongst those unfortunate individuals concerned, particularly the unvaccinated, and the Press publicity which usually follows is not one which any Medical Officer of Health welcomes.

MORTUARY

The following figures show the total number of subjects admitted to the Mortuary during the year.

Total number of subjects admitted to Mortuary ...	161
Cases admitted from the Borough of Aldershot ...	33
Cases admitted from outside the Borough ...	119
Number of Post Mortems held ...	152
Cases admitted no Post Mortems held ...	9

I dealt with this subject very fully in my last year's Report. Aldershot still continues to provide a full service in this respect, one of the few district authorities in Hampshire to do so and to maintain the high standard which the public are entitled to, requires the highest efficiency from all concerned. Members of my Department, including the Mortuary Attendant, have worked extremely hard at all hours and when necessary on any day of the week to keep this service going. The improvements which were contemplated during the year have not been implemented owing to the necessity for financial stringency but it is hoped these will not be forgotten when funds become available.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

Description	Purpose	Where Held	Times	By Whom Held
Child Welfare Centres	Child Welfare	Manor Park House	Every Wednesday All day	Hampshire County Council
		St. Augustine's Church Hall	Thursdays 2 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
		Percy Illingworth	Mondays 2 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
		Wesley Hall, Queen's Road.	Fridays All day.	Hampshire County Council
Ante-Natal Clinics	Examination and supervision of expectant mothers	Manor Park House	Thursdays 2 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
	Relaxation Classes			
Immunisation Clinic	Protection of children against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, and also polio-myelitis vaccination	Manor Park House	Tuesdays 2 p.m.	Hampshire County Council
		School Clinic	1st Wednesday in month	Hampshire County Council
			2 - 3.30 p.m.	(Aldershot Borough Council acting as agent)
School Health Clinic	Treatment of minor ailments and medical inspection	School Clinic	Normally by appointment	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Dental Clinic	Dental treatment of children	School Clinic	Mondays, Tuesdays Wednesday, Thursdays and Fridays	Hampshire County Council
Ophthalmic Clinic	Examination of ophthalmic cases and prescription of spectacles	Aldershot Hospital	First 2 Thursdays in month and every Friday afternoon. By appointment only.	Regional Hospital Board
Audiology Clinic	Investigation of hearing defects	School Clinic	By appointment only	Part Hampshire County Council, part South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS - continued

Description	Purpose	Where Held	Times	By Whom Held
Audiometric Clinic	Hearing Testing of school children	School Clinic	By appointment only	Hampshire County Council (Local Education Authority)
Hearing Test	Diagnosis of defective hearing in infants	Manor Park House	By appointment only	Hampshire County Council
Child Guidance Clinic	Child Guidance	Manor Park House	All day Tuesday By appointment only	Hampshire County Council
Speech Therapy Clinic	Correction of speech defects	School Clinic	Mondays, Tuesdays Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays By appointment only	Hampshire County Council
Chest Clinic	Examination of suspected cases of tuberculosis	Northfield Hospital	Clinic:- Mondays 9.15 a.m. Tuesdays 9.15 a.m. and 2 p.m. Thursdays 9.15 a.m. New Patients:- Mondays 11 a.m. Emergencies:- Thursdays 11.30 a.m. Monthly- By appointment only	Regional Hospital Board
Bronchitic Clinic	B. C. G. Treatment of cases of bronchitis	Northfield Hospital	2nd Monday in month at 2.30 p.m.	Regional Hospital Board
Special Clinic	Treatment of venereal disease	Aldershot General Hospital	Males:- Mondays 12-1 p.m. Wednesdays 4-6 p.m. Females:- Mondays 11-12 noon Wednesdays 2-4 p.m. Every other Thursday and all day Friday - By appointment only	Regional Hospital Board
Family Planning Clinic	Birth Control	Manor Park House	Every Monday morning By appointment only	Women's Voluntary Organisation
Cervical Cytology Clinic	Early detection of cancer of the neck of the womb	Manor Park House		Hampshire County Council

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

(1) Water Supply

The following information, which was kindly supplied by the Chief Engineer, Mid-Wessex Water Company, Frimley Green, is set out in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 1/68.

1. (a) Water is supplied by the Mid-Wessex Water Company and is obtained from Wells at Boxalls Lane and Lasham. An adequate supply for all purposes without restrictions was maintained throughout the year.

(b) No action was necessary, so far as the Company was concerned, to deal with any form of contamination.

(c) (i) There are 8,769 connections in the Borough of Aldershot, supplying an estimated civilian population of about 37,000.

(ii) We believe there are no premises supplied by standpipe.
2. (a) Samples of water were taken regularly and frequently by the Company before and after treatment at the works, and in supply. They were examined chemically and bacteriologically by their resident Chemists and Bacteriologists and in addition samples were submitted to an independent specialist for report at regular intervals. The reports during the year on all samples of treated water at the works and in supply have shown a consistently high standard of organic and bacterial purity. Precautionary chlorination treatment is applied continuously at all sources.

(b) The water distributed in part of the Aldershot area is a normal Chalk and lower greensand blended water, the remaining part being supplied by base-exchange softened chalk water, neither of which has any plumbo-solvent action.

(2) Hardness of Water 1967

Regular analyses have been carried out in order to chart the total hardness of water in the Borough. The following results have been obtained:-

				<u>Parts per million</u>	
				<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
January	...	...	...	178	240
February	...	...	...	164	172
March	...	...	...	218	346
April	...	...	...	218	168
May	...	...	...	212	184
June	...	...	...	222	-
July	...	...	...	154	204
August	...	...	...	184	180
September	...	...	...	230	192
October	...	...	...	196	-
November	...	...	...	238	186
December	...	...	...	312	256

(3) Aldershot Swimming Pool

Samples were taken from the Aldershot Swimming Pool during the summer months and proved to be satisfactory.

The Borough Surveyor kindly supplied the following reports on:-

1. Drainage and Sewerage

Sewage Disposal:

Design work is in hand for the provision of ten new circular biological filters and two new circular humus tanks all as part of the next phase of the Sewage Disposal Works Reconstruction Programme.

With regard to the disposal of digested sewage sludge, the three year contract for removal by tankers is proceeding satisfactorily.

Sewerage:

Following exceptionally heavy rain, surface water flooding has occurred in many areas of the town, one of the severest being Boxalls Lane and the matter of relief sewer works is now being investigated.

2. Housing (all types) completed during 1967

				Council		Private Enterprise	
				Houses	Flats	Houses	Flats
January	...	...	...	16	-	5	-
February	...	...	...	14	-	-	-
March	...	...	...	23	-	-	-
April	...	...	...	23	-	4	-
May	...	...	...	35	-	9	9
June	...	...	...	30	-	1	-
July	...	...	...	14	12	-	-
August	...	...	...	8	12	1	-
September	...	...	...	-	8	6	-
October	...	...	...	7	16	9	-
November	...	...	...	7	-	1	-
December	...	...	...	-	4	1	-
TOTALS				177	52	37	9

ANALYSIS OF APPLICATIONS FOR HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

CIVILIAN CASES	Single	C H I L D R E N												Aged	Widows	TOTAL
		Couples												12		
In Rooms in Borough	1	45	69	93	45	16	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	7	33	317
Working in Borough																
In Rooms in Borough	2	19	46	48	14	7	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	139
Working outside Borough																
In Rooms outside Borough	3	4	17	26	5	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	59
Working in Borough																
In Rooms outside Borough	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Working outside Borough																
Tenant in Borough	5	15	40	52	26	9	7	1	1	1	1	-	-	21	45	219
Working in Borough																
Tenant in Borough	6	1	12	8	8	8	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	42
Working outside Borough																
Tenant outside Borough	7	2	11	12	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	32
Working in Borough																
Tenant outside Borough	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Working outside Borough																
Living in Military	9	-	4	8	12	7	5	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	39
Quarters																
Husband & wife living apart																
due to housing position	10	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Royal Navy	11	-	2	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Caravans	12	2	10	16	12	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
Driving Instructors	DI	3	13	16	18	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Police	P	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
TOTAL	91	228	283	149	60	29	8	5	5	1	-	-	-	31	80	970
SERVICE CASES	-	40	94	193	120	58	30	18	6	1	1	-	-	1	-	562

SUMMARY OF HOUSING APPLICATIONS

YEAR	Single	Childless Couples	C H I L D R E N												Aged Couples	Widows	TOTAL
			1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12														
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
CIVILIAN	1944/56	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	10
	1957	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4
	1958	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	1959	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9
	1960	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
	1961	3	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	16
	1962	7	4	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	32
	1963	-	12	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	43
	1964	10	27	31	15	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	103
	1965	13	39	51	22	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	151
	1966	20	57	88	50	8	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	28	275
	1967	35	79	88	46	12	5	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	9	15	318
TOTAL		91	228	283	149	60	29	8	5	5	1	-	-	-	31	80	970
<hr/>																	
DEFERRED CASES	TOTAL	6	18	43	47	15	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	12	152
<hr/>																	
SERVICE CASES	1944/56	-	1	3	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
	1957	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	1958	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
	1959	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	1960	-	1	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
	1961	-	-	1	2	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
	1962	-	-	2	4	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
	1963	-	7	9	19	11	6	4	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	60
	1964	-	-	7	21	14	10	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
	1965	-	10	18	43	29	10	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	119
	1966	-	9	22	34	18	6	8	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	103
	1967	-	11	26	58	34	21	5	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	165
TOTAL		-	40	94	193	120	58	30	18	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	562

The above details regarding the housing position in the Borough, being of considerable health significance, are supplied through the kind co-operation of the Housing Department.

SECTION PREPARED BY
THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

INTRODUCTION

I have pleasure in submitting to you the Annual Report for 1967 on the many various activities of this department.

Two areas, 1 - 5 Garnett Place and 100 - 115 Alexandra Road, (21 houses), were declared unfit for habitation. Some occupants still remain in the North Lane and Church Street clearance areas, and it is hoped they will be rehoused as soon as possible.

The new military abattoir was completed and put into operation, and we continued our one hundred per cent inspection. The slaughter of pigs will commence in the new year.

More frequent and regular visits were made to the poultry processing establishment to ensure that the requirements and recommendations on poultry dressing and packing were being observed. Continued vigilance was maintained on other food premises in the district.

I again express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, the Medical Officer of Health and staff for their continued co-operation and assistance.

W. E. ROBERTS,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

H O U S I N G

GENERAL

The Health Department is responsible for ensuring that houses are fit for occupation, and are concerned with the carrying out of repairs, the closing and demolition of unfit houses. Informal action usually achieves the desired results of complaints received in connection with housing defects. Most of the building labour force of this district is engaged on new building projects and some delay is experienced by owners and agents in obtaining builders to carry out repairs.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

We all agree there is a need for effective compulsion to improve the better old houses, but existing legislation in this respect is cumbersome and time consuming. There is a need for a more simple and direct scheme.

Despite the publicity the majority of grants are still given to owner/occupiers.

RENT ACT, 1957

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received.

SLUM CLEARANCE

Two clearance areas, one containing five houses, and one containing sixteen houses, were represented during the year. The tenants from the first area should all be rehoused in the near future and the site will be purchased for inclusion in the Edward Street redevelopment area.

The second area contained ten empty houses, some of them being covered by Closing Orders. The remaining tenants and the one owner/occupier will be rehoused within the coming year and the site cleared by the owners for private development.

There still remain some families to be rehoused from the North Lane and Church Street areas, and it is hoped the new building programme at Tices Meadow will accommodate these families, then the houses can be demolished and the sites re-developed.

The occupants of four sub-standard houses bought by the Council have been rehoused, and the houses will soon be demolished.

In one instance basement rooms subject to a Closing Order were allowed to be used as a workshop and for storage purposes by the owner/occupier of the house.

New housing legislation is pending and the standard of fitness by which houses are judged will probably be revised to include artificial lighting and bad internal arrangement.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

The Housing Acts give local authorities powers to remedy unsatisfactory conditions in houses occupied by members of more than one family. Management orders may be made, applying a code of management to houses in which proper standards have not been observed. Although there are a number of houses of this type in the town, it has not

yet been necessary to make a management order for any of them.

Where unsatisfactory conditions have been discovered immediate steps have been taken to reduce the number of families and to provide additional facilities.

The change of occupancy is frequent and therefore constant watch has to be maintained on these houses.

LOCAL LAND CHARGES, ETC.

Information was supplied in respect of 687 properties upon a request for official search of the Land Charges Register, this was an increase of 21 on the previous year.

The indication of a one direction notice on the official search has prevented larger houses being turned into multiple occupation and in many instances has resulted in the conversion to self-contained flats.

E N V I R O N M E N T A L H Y G I E N E

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The main source of air pollution continued to be domestic. Alleged nuisances from bonfires, garden incinerators and industrial processes have been resolved by informal discussions. The submission of plans and specifications to the local authority enables control to be maintained on types of furnaces and heights of chimneys in industrial premises.

NOISE NUISANCE

Complaints, although not numerous, called for visits of inspection and observation, on one occasion at midnight. Informal action resulted in prompt abatement.

Factory managements are invariably found to be extremely co-operative on noise from industrial plants, and marked improvements are usually achieved.

Vigilance must be maintained by the planning authority on new industries proposed in or near built-up areas.

DRAINAGE

In all instances supervision is maintained on the proper sealing of old drainage systems where houses are demolished or any redevelopment taking place.

In some instances it was necessary to carry out partial reconstruction, and 91 obstructed drains were cleared.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1965

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1965

There are no premises within the Borough licensed under these Acts.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There is a large open air pool and indoor swimming bath provided by the Corporation. Both are provided with filtration and chlorination plant and all samples of water taken proved satisfactory. The indoor pool has satisfied a much needed want especially amongst school children and is being used to its maximum capacity.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two premises are licensed as pet shops in the district, they are kept under supervision and maintained in a satisfactory manner.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

This Act came into force on the 1st April, 1965. The number of registered premises is three.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

There have only been minor contraventions of this Act, and there still remain three traders with exemption orders entitling them to open six days a week.

The proposed new legislation should deal with the problems arising from Sunday trading.

SHOPS (EARLY CLOSING DAY) ACT, 1965

The general public have now become accustomed to the change made by shopkeepers choosing their own early closing day. The main shopping centre still continued with mid-week closing although some traders enjoy a five day week comparable with other workers in other industries.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The control of caravans does not present difficulties as experienced by other authorities. This is due to the built-up nature of the Borough, no land being available for this purpose. Numerous enquiries received here have to be referred to other districts.

A licence was granted to station a caravan on a site attached to an engineering firm. All the necessary facilities were provided.

Caravans attached to pleasure fairs and circuses received our attention.

COMMON LODGING HOUSE

There is no registered Common Lodging House in the Borough.

R O D E N T A N D P E S T C O N T R O L

Regular attention is given to the Council's tip, sewage works, building sites and other premises where rats are likely to breed and become established.

All complaints are dealt with expeditiously, a free service being given to private dwellings, and business premises are charged on the actual costs. A business house and the hospitals have a yearly contract.

Warfarin once more proved effective and the sewers were test baited as required by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The use of polythene bags prevents the poison being washed away by rain and inhibits mould growth, giving a longer effectiveness.

PEST CONTROL

Details of the work and materials used by our Operator are summarised as follows.

Number of Properties inspected	588
Number of Properties found to be infested	147
Number of Dwelling Houses treated	136
Number of Business and Agricultural Premises treated	3
Total Number of visits, inspections, prebaiting and baiting	1,548

TOTAL QUANTITY OF MATERIAL USED

5 cwt. Pinhead Oatmeal
5 cwt. Cut Wheat
100 lbs. Stale Bread
2,000 Polythene Bags

50 lbs. Castor Sugar
40 lbs. Lard
10 gallons raw Linseed Oil
14 lbs. Sunflower Seeds

TOTAL QUANTITY OF POISONS USED

140 lbs. Warfarin 5
1 lb. Paranitrophenol

49 lbs. Cymag

The Council continued membership of the North Hants Pest Control Committee, whose meetings are now held biannually. The technical lectures on rodents and other pests provide most valuable information for inspectors and elected representatives.

During the year 62 wasps nests were destroyed, and other complaints of ants, flies, were dealt with effectively by the Department. Seven foxes were shot by the Pests Officer and 43 earths were gassed on Ministry of Defence land within the Borough boundary, and 4 other earths were gassed within the Borough.

The British Museum have proved most helpful with free identification service of some insects, and we are then able to give the necessary advice to householders whose homes are being invaded.

DISINFESTATION OF PREMISES

On receipt of complaint of infestation by vermin from an occupier or owner the necessary disinfestation is carried out. Prior inspection for vermin of all prospective Council tenants' furniture and effects is made, and treatment arranged if necessary.

ASSISTED BURIALS, NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, Section 50

In two cases action was necessary under this Section during 1967. The local authority is responsible for the burial or cremation of any person who has died in the district (other than in hospital) without known relatives or financial means or where no suitable funeral arrangements can be made by any other person.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Detailed inspection of premises registered under this Act was completed during the year, without employment of additional staff. Constant visits are now found to be necessary because of frequent change of occupation and the fact that many occupiers are not aware or have forgotten that all premises must be registered immediately upon occupation.

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection
Offices	3	79	10
Retail shops	11	279	39
Wholesale shops, Warehouses	1	20	1
Catering Establish- ments open to the public	3	23	5
Fuel storage depots	-	3	-
TOTALS	18	404	55
TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES UNDER THE ACT - 188			

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section No. of Contraventions found			Section No. of Contraventions found		
4	Cleanliness	1	15	Eating facilities	-
5	Overcrowding	1	16	Floors, passages and stairs	4
6	Temperature	1	17	Fencing exposed parts of machinery	-
7	Ventilation	3	18	Protection of young persons working dangerous machinery	-
8	Lighting	2	19	Training of young persons working dangerous machinery	-
9	Sanitary conveniences	11	23	Prohibition of heavy work	-
10	Washing facilities	2	24	First Aid general provisions	10
11	Supply of drinking water	-		Other matters	12
12	Clothing accommodation	-			
13	Sitting facilities	-			
14	Seats (sedentary workers)	-			
			TOTAL		
			47		

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	802
Retail shops	2,034
Wholesale departments, Warehouses	349
Catering establishments open to the public	169
Fuel storage depots	13
TOTAL	3,367
TOTAL MALES	1,519
TOTAL FEMALES	1,848

REPORTED ACCIDENTS

These occurred as follows:

Wholesale shops, Warehouses	1
Retail shops	10
TOTAL	11

Each case was investigated and the necessary advice or formal warning given. It is apparent that there was a need for legislation to prevent accidents in non-industrial employment.

F A C T O R I E S

The following tables give details of the administration of the Factories Act, 1961, during the year.

INSPECTIONS

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories (non-mechanical)	6	2	-	-
Factories (mechanical)	140	68	7	-
Other premises	4	4	-	-
TOTAL	150	74	7	-

The portion of the Act administered by local authority officers is so small that it could be incorporated with the duties of the Factory Inspector and would save duplication of visits by various officers.

NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Prosecutions
Want of cleanliness	1	1	1	-	-
Sanitary conveniences unsuitable or defective	6	6	-	6	-

OUTWORKERS

Three notifications were received in respect of outworkers, all engaged in the making of wearing apparel. Home visits were made and no unsatisfactory conditions were found.

The following is a list of trades carried out at the registered factories.

Battery manufacturers	Firewood merchants
Book repairers	Glass cutter
Cardboard cartons	Joinery and timber products
Cycle repairers	Laundries
Dairy	Motor repairs
Electrical engineering	Manufacturing chemist
Opticians	French polisher
Printing	Hatter
Photographers	Knitwear
Sausage makers	Laundrette
Sign makers	Medal maker
Tailors	Musical instrument maker
Tent makers	Plumbers
Weighing machine repairers	Polo stick manufacturers
Bakers	Marine store
Briar pipe makers	Radio and T.V. Repairers
Coffin makers	Sculptor (monumental)
Concrete products	Sewing machine repairers
Dressmakers	Saddlers
Electric blanket makers	Typewriter repairers
Light engineering	Upholsterers
Waste food by-products	

I N S P E C T I O N A N D S U P E R V I S I O N O F F O O D

INSPECTION OF MEAT

The new military abattoir was brought into operation during the year, and your inspectors continued their unbroken one hundred per cent inspection. The charges as laid down in regulations were made by this authority for this service.

This abattoir, which incorporates lecture rooms, etc., now provides first class facilities for training military and Ministry officials, with practical and theoretical training. It is proposed that the slaughter of pigs will commence early in 1968, thus covering the slaughter of all animals for human consumption.

As well as inspecting meat your inspectors see that all animals are treated humanely and that proper standards of hygiene are maintained. The new Hygiene Regulations will ban the use of wiping cloths after 1st November, 1968. The traditional wiping cloth is unhygienic and spreads infection from carcase to carcase, and its final disappearance will be welcomed. Experiments are being made of fine water sprays for cleaning carcasses and experiments are also being made with paper towels.

Careful checks are kept on all meat vehicles entering the town as the majority of butchers obtain their supplies from depots in surrounding areas.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Sheep and Lambs
Number killed	1,211	72	1,908
Number inspected	1,211	72	1,908
<u>All diseases except T.B. and Cysticerchi</u>			
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	1
Parts	614	48	282
Percentage	50.7%	66.6%	13.4%
<u>T.B. and Cysticercosis</u>			
Parts	-	-	-
Carcases treated by refrigeration	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS

Carcases found to be affected by Cysticercus Bovis are suitably labelled and subjected to refrigeration treatment prescribed by the Meat Regulations, 1963, and when consigned to other districts for cold storage treatment are supervised and released under direction from that authority's Inspector. It is pleasing to note that no cases were found, compared with five in 1966.

THE WEIGHT OF CONDEMNED MEAT AND OFFAL AMOUNTED TO:

7 tons 2 cwts. 1 qtr. 19 lbs.

OTHER FOOD CONDEMNED

Meat and Meat Products

14 lbs. pigs kidney
172 lbs. beef
75 lbs. pigs liver
33 lbs. chickens
50 lbs. lamb
20 lbs. liver
8 lbs. pork
10 lbs. lambs liver
83 lbs. frozen skirts

Groceries, fruit, etc.

216 lbs. melons
255 lbs. biscuits
80 lbs. grapes
2,184 lbs. carrots
144 lbs. fruit
420 lbs. brussels sprouts
4 boxes chicory
16 x 18 boxes melons

Fish

56 lbs. herrings
18 lbs. prawns
198 lbs. fish
42 lbs. cod

Canned goods

621 tins miscellaneous foodstuffs
(525 lbs.)
132 tins meat (576 lbs.)

THE WEIGHT OF OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED AMOUNTED TO:

2 tons 6 cwts. 27 lbs.

TOTAL WEIGHT OF ALL FOOD, INCLUDING DISEASED MEAT, ETC., CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR:

9 tons 8 cwts. 2 qtrs. 18 lbs.

POULTRY INSPECTION

There is one poultry processing establishment in the Borough, one of the largest in the country having an annual throughput of over 7 million birds. This company has complete control over breeding stock, hatcheries, broiler houses and feeding stock. Frequent and regular visits are made to this establishment to ensure that the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, and the recommendations on poultry dressing and packing, are being observed, and that all carcasses and viscera for human consumption are in a fit condition.

The throughput makes it impracticable for inspectors to examine every bird or carcass but there exists a system of scrutiny by the line workers, graders and supervisory staff under the general oversight of the inspectors. Two of your inspectors have recently been on a special poultry course.

Total number of birds processed during the year:

(a) Broilers	7,263,730
(b) Hens and cockerels	135,496
	<hr/>
	7,399,226
	<hr/>

Percentage of birds rejected as unfit:

(a) Dead on arrival	0.16
(b) Rejected during process	0.13

Weight of poultry rejected: 78,779 lbs.

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT AND OTHER FOOD

A condemnation certificate is issued for all meat and other foods condemned. At the slaughterhouse the meat and offal is stained prior to removal for processing into fertiliser. Other foods are taken to the Corporation tip and disposed of under supervision.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Three slaughtermen were licensed by the Corporation during the year.

BAKEHOUSES

A considerable amount of bread and confectionery is manufactured outside the Borough, and retailed from delivery vans or retail premises in the town. All our six bakeries are small and none of modern construction.

LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

There are no premises in the Borough coming within the provisions of these Regulations.

COMPLAINTS OF FOREIGN BODIES AND SUBSTANCES IN FOOD

The thorough investigation of all food complaints received is time-consuming but necessary before the complete facts are placed before the special Sub-Committee for their consideration and decision. In the majority of cases considered during the year the firms concerned received a severe warning, but legal proceedings were instituted in one instance.

Under Section 2, Food and Drugs Act, 1955

1. Bottle of milk containing foreign body - Firm fined £10 with 10 guineas costs.

ICE CREAM

Constant vigilance is necessary on mobile vehicles retailing ice cream in the district to see that they have washing facilities and comply in other respects with the Regulations. Difficulty is experienced in obtaining samples at a time convenient for examination at the Public Health Laboratory in Guildford. The majority of the shops and cafes in the Borough sell ice cream supplied by one of the large manufacturers, but we have six premises manufacturing a cold mix.

Fifteen samples were taken and submitted to the methylene blue test, twelve indicating a satisfactory standard and three being below standard, but in the latter cases follow-up samples were satisfactory.

MILK SUPPLY

The retail trade in the Borough is mainly concentrated in the hands of three firms. One has an H.T.S.T. plant in the Borough, the other two having local cold store depots, the milk being received daily from outside processing plants.

Small quantities of Sterilised milk are sold locally, and although Ultra Heat Treated milk has not been generally accepted I can foresee a good market for this commodity in the future.

No Dealers (Pre-packed Milk) Licences have been issued and one Dealers (Pasteuriser) Licence. All milk including that delivered to schools is regularly sampled, and I am pleased to report that once again 99 samples taken during the year were satisfactory.

Despite the nation wide publicity the general public still misuse milk bottles, with the resultant considerable loss to the dairy trade. Can we in the foreseeable future expect our milk to be delivered once a week and in disposable cartons?

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT AND ORDERS

It has been found necessary from time to time to remind shopkeepers of their responsibilities under the provisions of this Act and Orders made thereunder.

FOOD HYGIENE

The Food Hygiene Regulations were steadily enforced in the surveillance of the handling, preparation and storage of food for sale. Our work in promoting satisfactory standards of cleanliness in food premises is of an advisory nature and persuasion is widely used to remedy unsatisfactory conditions, and traders show a good response to these requests. Legal proceedings are necessary when persuasion fails.

Once again the importance of stock rotation has been stressed, and shop-keepers are beginning to value their own coding for limited shelf life commodities.

The following table classifies food premises subject to the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960.

Type of Premises	Number	No. fitted to comply with Reg. 16 (W.H. basin and H and C)	No. to which Regulation 19 applies (sinks)	No. fitted to comply with Regulation 19
Butchers	19	19	19	19
Bakehouses	6	6	6	6
Bakers confectioners	10	10	10	10
Food markets	5	5	5	5
Confectioners	34	34	34	34
Cafes & Restaurants	32	32	32	32
Grocers	68	68	68	68
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	18	18	18	18
Fishmongers	4	4	4	4
Fish fryers	8	8	8	8
Public Houses, Hotels and other Licensed Premises	51	51	51	51
Factory and School Canteens	17	17	17	17
Milk Pasteurising	1	1	1	1
Ice Cream Manufacturers	6	6	6	6

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations have been enforced throughout the year.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

110 samples were obtained under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the year ended 31st March, 1968, and examined by our Public Analyst. These were as follows:

Drugs	33
Milk	12
Sausages (Beef and Pork)	19
Meat Products	7
Ice Cream	3
Miscellaneous Foods	36

The Public Analyst commented on the following samples:

1. Mashed Dried Potatoes
2. Boddy Bulk
3. Beef Flavoured Stock Pot
4. Toasty Grill Sardine and Tomato
5. Phenergan Tablets

When the Analyst comments on a product submitted for analysis, these comments are forwarded to the manufacturers and any correspondence is discussed with the Analyst and if he considers the matter has been satisfactorily dealt with it is closed. This applied in the above cases.

Centralised sampling has often been suggested to prevent unnecessary sampling and overlapping between adjoining authorities, but there are so many arguments against this that local sampling should be continued.

Our Public Analyst sends us occasional bulletins detailing samples submitted to him which were found to be unsatisfactory.

The co-operation received from proprietors and managers of chemists shops was much appreciated when taking drug samples.

We are indebted to the help and guidance received from Mr. D. D. Moir.

PESTICIDE RESIDUES IN FOODSTUFFS

Samples of English Ox Liver, Pork, Pork Sausage, Cucumber and Infant Food Milk based were submitted for examination. This investigation was started because of public concern two years ago that pest controls might be adding lead, arsenic and mercury residues to foods, and this authority welcomed an opportunity to share in this survey. The results of this two year inquiry to assess the contamination will be made known in 1968.

INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following classified table shows details of the nature and number of inspections made during the year and the number of notices served.

(a) Number and nature of inspections

Houses inspected under the Public Health Acts and Housing Acts	..	751
Drainage and drain testing	.. .. .	515
Water supply and sampling	.. .. .	17
Infectious diseases	.. .. .	144
Vacant lands and dumps	.. .. .	91
Watercourses and ditches	.. .. .	35
Moveable dwellings	.. .. .	7
Keeping of animals	.. .. .	16
Shops inspected under Shops Act, 1950	.. .. .	23
Pet shops	.. .. .	6
Council houses prior to vacation and prospective tenants for		
Council houses	.. .. .	731
Houses in multiple occupation	.. .. .	8
Chicken factory	.. .. .	84

Smoke nuisances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
Noise abatement	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Mortgage investigations (overcrowding)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144
Slaughterhouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
Fishmongers and poulterers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Greengrocers and fruiterers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
Fried fish shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ice cream premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
Food stalls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Other food premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
Vehicles and stalls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Food and Drugs sampling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	140
Milk sampling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105

414 complaints were received and investigated during the year.

(b) Number of notices served

Preliminary notices	73
Preliminary notices complied with	49
Statutory notices served	3
Statutory notices complied with	3

HOUSES IMPROVED

Roofs repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Eavesgutters repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Floors repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Windows repaired and made to open	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Doors repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Stairs repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Damp walls remedied	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Brickwork and rendering repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
W.C.'s repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Water heaters provided or repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Chimneys repaired	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Accumulations of rubbish removed	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Airbricks repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ventilation provided	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sinks renewed	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Making house secure	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Providing suitable cooking facilities	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

